THE COMMITTEE MEANS BUSINESS.

An Earnest, Thorough and Non-Partisan Investigation Promised.

PLANS FOR THE INQUIRY.

The Visiting Statesmen Have the Power to Attach Witnesses.

A Dispatch Correspondent Accompanies the Congressmen on the Trip From the Capital-A Look at the Homestead Battlefield Early on the Programme-Representative Citizens Expected to Afford the Committee Necessary Assistance-Clerk Kerr is With the Party, But Strongly Denies Political Motives - Views of the

[PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

EN ROUTE. HARRISBURG, July 12 .- 1 A. M. The Judiciary Committee of the House, Jelegated to investigate the labor troubles at Homestead, left Washington this evening for Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania road. THE DISPATCH correspondent boarded the train with them and made the journey from the capital. In the party are Chairman Oates, Alabama; W. D. Bynum, Indiana; C. J. Boatner, Louisville; Judge E. B. Taylor, Ohio, and Case Broderick, of Kansas. The first three are Democrats and the latter two Republicans.

Ex-State Chairman Kerr, Chief Clerk of the House, accompanies the committee at Its request. As the Congressmen come from other States and are not sequainted with the locality or the people, Mr. Kerr was asked to go with them to render what



Chairman W. C. Oates, of Alabama.

assistance he could. He is well known in Pittsburg and can give the committee valuable information and introduce the members to representative citizens.

Kerr Not Here as a Politician Mr. Kerr occupies no official position. and wants it understood in what sense he will be present with the committee. His esence in Pittsburg at this time may be considered significant by some, but with the Congressmen Mr. Kerr holds that the affair is too serious for the introduction of anything of a political character by outsiders. He says the people should take the committee at its word and in good faith. If this is done he has no doubt that the investigation will result in great good to the country at large. The report will be official and authentic.

The committee expects to make some recommendations to Congress, which, if carried out by the States, will have a tendency at least to prevent and cheek labor riots in the future. The main province of the committee is to secure information. The members of the committee will stop at the Monongahela House. The United States Court room has been tendered for their use, but the indications are the hearings will be held at the hotel.

Local Officers to Serve Subposas,

No sergeant-at-arms accompanies the judiciary, and the local officers of the law will be asked to serve the subpoenas. Chairman Oates has the blanks in his grip, but at this time he has no idea who will be called. He wants to hear from the members of the firm and the leaders of the men. Mr. Oates expects the citizens of the city to assist the committee and he will be guided to some extent by their advice in the selection of the best witnesses. As soon as the committee arrives to-

morrow morning an organization will be effected. It is proposed that the members first go to Homestead to view the scene of the battle so that they can more readily understand the testimony. This will, no doubt, be the programme.

Power to Attach Witnesses,

The committee has power to attach wit nesses who refuse to attend. It was stated this evening that Mr. Frick might not comply with the subpoens. Mr. Boatner said he hardly thought the manager would decline to appear, for that would only prejudice the firm's side of the case.

Chairman Oates, in defining the work of the committee, said they were instructed to fully investigate the Pinkerton system of hiring armed guards. For the present the investigation will be confined to Homestead, but he thought after awhile they would gather information in other places. He said the Pinkertons at Homestead were only hirelings. The committee will inquire by what authority they acted, who induced them to come and the contract of hire must

Ex-Senator Wolverton, of Sunbury, looked up a Pennsylvania law for Colonel Oates to-day which authorizes the Governor to appoint railroad, coal and from police to guard mills and railroads in times of trouble. These men are commissioned by the Governor and must wear badges on their coats to designate them. The act has been amended several times, but the above is its substance as it stands on the statute books.

A Question as to the Manner. The Chairman says the right of a man to defend his property cannot be denied. But the manner in which it is done can be regulated by laws. If this were not so a corporation could use cannon and a large force of men to protect property. There is no telling where such a system might lead to. Property rights should be secured in such a way as to not incite riots and disturb the

peace of communities.
"Understand," continued Chairman Oates, "that there is no law against the hiring of armed guards in Pennsylvania, but the Legislature of Alabama, and has been serv-

general Government should have the authority to prevent the movement of these men from one State into another. Such movements often interfere with inter-State business. I am fully in sympathy with the workingmen. I think their organizations do good in a great many ways, but the time nust never come to pass in this country when one man can pre-vent another from working, if he wishes to. That is an encroachment on private rights that strikes at the root of the Government. One great source of labor discontent is caused by unrestricted immigration. I have been trying for eight years to have a bill passed cutting down the number of immigrants annually. I would make it cost more to get into the country. A charge of \$10 per head would shut out the half of them. But Congressmen are too cowardly to support me. They are afraid of their constituents,"

Opposed to the Pinkertons. Congressman Broderick, a Republican, is opposed to the use of Pinkertons. He favors compulsory arbitration for the settlement of all wage troubles. He added



that the Republican members on the committee are in accord with the Democrats, and he didn't think a minority report would

Boatner, of Louisiana, is one of the voungest men in the list as to terms served in Congress, but he is not the youngest in years and experience. He is a fine public speaker and is a prominent lawyer in his State.

"I suppose," he said, "that the men would be quiet if left alone. The labor question is becoming serious, and it might as well be met now as at some other time. The framers of the Constitution had no such conditions in view as exist at present when conditions in view as exist at present when that document was adopted. Under existing laws there must be the tyranny of capital or the tyranny of labor. If workmen are not allowed by law to use force to secure their rights then they are at the mercy of the capitalists. It seems to me that this is the condition of affairs to-day. Neither extreme is just or right. There should be no tyranny on either side. When employer and employe fail to agree, the State, through and employe fail to agree, the State, through legal enactments, should step in and be the mediator and arbiter. No resort to brute force should be permitted by either party.

A Commission Recommended. "Now, Congress has no authority to pass a National law regulating this question. Such enactment would not bind the States who control their affairs within the borwho control their affairs within the borders. My idea is to recommend the appointment of a commission by each State to handle wage disputes, similar to the inter-State commission. This commission has stopped fooling by which the railroads were able to make what rates they pleased. On the other hand it prevented shippers from combining to support the railroads. combining to squeeze the railroads. In a similar manner a State board could arbitrate

between the empleyer and employe.

"The trouble is that the labor problem is mixed up with the fiscal policy of the Government. Wages have been maintained by the labor organizations. If the capitalist should crush them, labor would be regu-lated by the law of supply and demand and wages would be reduced to the minimum. Such a condition in our country would be deplorable. Why you can't get skilled mechanics to work to-day for less than the rates fixed by their organizations. A bricklayer would rather starve than pile up bricks for less than the established sum per hour. The rights of the workmen must be protected as well as the capitalists. Since men won't be reason ble laws must be passed to interfere in their conflicts. We feel that the troubles at Homestead should be investigated and some remedy provided." ISRAEL

PINKERTONS IN FOR IT.

The Resolution Under Which the Com mittee Is at Work-Power to Send for Papers and People to Aid in the Invest gation-Corporations' Power.

FEROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, July 11 .- Mr. Oates, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following;

The House of Representative having ordered this committee to report back the resolution proposing an investigation of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, the Committee on the Judiciary, having had the same under consideration, report therefor the following substitute and recommend its adop-

Whereas, It has been alleged that a certain organization, known as the Pinkerton Detectives has been employed unlawfully and to the detriment of the public by railroad corporations engaged in the transportation of the United States mails and inter-State commerce; therefore be it Resolved, That the Committe on the Judiciary be and it it is hereby directed to investigate the said Pinkerton Detectives, to wit: The character of their

towit: The character of their employment by corporations engaged in the transportation of inter-State commerce, or the United States mails, the numbers so emthe United States mails, the numbers so employed, and whether such employment has provoked breaches of the peace, or caused the destruction of property, and all the material facts connected with their alleged employment, and to report the same to this House by bill or otherwise at any time.

And to this end the said Committee on the Judiciary is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and cause to be served processes for the production of papers and to procure the attendance of witnesses, to administer onths, and to employ a cierk and commisser onths, and to employ a cierk and administer oaths, and to employ a clerk and stenographer if necessary, and any sub-com-mittee of said Judiciary Committee is here by invested with like powers, for the pur-pose aforesaid, and may sit wherever deemed necessary and during the sessions of the House.

The above report of the Judiciary Committee was adopted by the House May 12, and is the resolution under which the present sub-committee is acting. By resolution introduced by Mr. Williams, July 7, the authority of the committee to investigate the employment of Pinkertons by corpora-

A STRONG COMMITTEE.

Character of the Congressmen Who Will Conduct the Investigation-All of Them Are Lawyers Conspicuous in Their Pro-

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,]

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The five mem bers of the Investigating Committee are all gentlemen who have considerable experience in national affairs, and none of whom could be termed vouthful.

Chairman William C. Oates, of Abbeville, Ala., is a stalwart, ruddy-faced and graymustached ex-Confederate army officer. He is 57 years old, and as a lawyer occupies a conspicuous position in the South. "The Colonel," as he is called, was wounded six times during the war, four times slightly and twice severely, and lost his right arm in front of Richmond in 1864. This was the twenty-seventh battle in which he had engaged. He has been a member of the State

ing continuously in the House of Represer tatives since the Forty-sixth Congress. Colonel Outes is dispassionate, calm, cool and clear. During the stormiest days of the Reed Congress, when all his Southern friends about him figuratively lost their heads, Colonel Oates was like a rock. On several occasions, after the hubbub had subsided, he arose to his feet and made several telling points, which, after all, were more effective than the wild ravings of the other angry Democrats.

Bynum's Tilt With Bayne.

Hon. William D. Bynum, of Indians, is chiefly known among Western politicians because of the famous tilt he had with Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, during the last Congress. He is considerably over 6 feet tall. He is one of the leaders on the Democratic side in the House. He was a conspicuous candidate for the Speakership before this Congress convened. He suggests
ex-Speaker Reed in many respects. Both
are large, powerful men and both have
voices that closely resemble each other.
The shape of their heads and casts of countenances are not unlike. The marked dif-ference lies in the fact that Mr. Reed is a pronounced blonde while Mr. Bynum is a striking brunette.

pronounced blonde while Mr. Bynum is a striking brunette.

The heated conversation between Colonel Bayne and Mr. Bynum, and which resulted in the latter being called to the bar of the House and being censured by the Speaker, was over the labor question indirectly. Colonel Bayne was quoting James Campbell, then President of the American Glass Workers' Union. Mr. Bynum, it will be recalled, had had some experience with Mr. Campbell in the past and be immediately stated that Mr. Campbell was untrustworthy. Colonel Bayne flew to the defense of his constituent and made some angry observations, to which Mr. Bynum replied that Mr. Campbell was a "perjured liar." The colloquy grew personal at this point, and Mr. Bynum was so severe in his language to Colonel Bayne that the Republication. language to Colonel Bayne that the Republican House decided to have him censured by the Speaker. This action was probably taken for the reason that Mr. Bynum had taken for the reason that Mr. Bynum had made himself extremely unpopular among the Republicans because of his vigorous denunciation of the Reed rules. When he was called before the bar of the House at a night session half of the Democrats left their seats and marched up in front of the Speaker's desk with him.

Mr. Bynum was born in Indiana. He was a member of the Indiana State Legislature in 1882 and was elected Speaker of the House at the beginning of the session of 1883. He has served in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty first Congresses. He is regarded as a rising Democrat in national politics. He is 46 years old.

One of the South's Best Lawyers. The third Democratic member of the committee is Mr. Chas. J. Boatner, a native of Louisiana. He is the youngest member of the committee, being but 43 years old. He is considered one of the best lawyers in the South. He has served with distinction as a member of the Louisiana State Senate, which position he resigned after a two years' incumbency. His district is one of the largest in Louisiana. It comprises 15 counties or parishes, as they are called in that State. Mr. Boatner was elected to the Fifty-first Congress against the greatest proportionate majority ever given to any can-didate. S. W. Green, the Republican, polled 258 votes, while Mr. Boatner re-ceived the support of 11,993 people. The name of Taylor in the House of Rep-

resentatives is a singularly frequent one, three gentlemen of that name coming from Ohio, while one hails from Tennessee and the other claims Chicago as his home. Ezra B. Taylor, one of the Republican members of the committee, is from Warren, O. He



Case Broderick, of Kansas.

rarely smiles. He is also the oldest member of the committee, and naturally enough the most venerable looking. He was born at Nelson, Portage county, O., in 1823 and has practiced in the legal profession, except while on the bench and in the army, since Everybody calls him "Judge lor," and when any particular weighty legal opinion is desired about the Capitol, Judge Taylor is one of the men most likely to be sought. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the Forty-Sixth Congress, and since then has been elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. Taylor was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the last Congress. The fact that a representative holds this position is in it-self evidence that he is regarded as an especially good lawyer. Judge Taylor's presence on the committee strengthers it materially, for the legal merits of the questions presented at Homestead will be of the

atmost importance. The Western Republican Member, Case Broderick, of Holton, Kan., is an other good lawyer and the second Republi ber of the committee. He is a native of Indiana, and is 53 years of age. He as lived out West since 1858, commenhis career in Kansas as a farmer. He served as a private soldier in the Second Kansas Battery for three years. Three years after he was mustered out he was elected Probate Judge of Jackson county, Kansas, and was twice re-elected. He has served in the State Senate, and in 1884 was appointed by President Arthur as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho for a term of This is his first term in Congress. He is reputed to be conservative and a partisan, but that fact will not prevent him from regarding the Pinkerton forces with an unfriendly eye. In this antipathy to the Pinkerton men Judge Broderick re-

embles many other Western members. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, tleman who introduced the resolution that has resulted in the appointment of an investigating committee to the cause of the Homestead strike, is the conspicuous "Mugwump" in the House. He is regarded as the handsomest man among the Representatives. He is keen looking, yet has the appearance of a student, an effect that is considerably height-ened by the fact of his wearing eyeglasses. ened by the fact of his wearing eyeglasses. He is from Dedham, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and is 40 years old, though he looks 8 years younger. His collegiate education was most thorough. After graduating at the Dedham High School in 1868, he went to Dartmouth College and graduated at that institution in 1872. Subsequently he studied at the University of Heidelberg and Berlin, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1875. Three years afterwards he produced a law authority enafterwards he produced a law authority entitled "Williams' Citations on Massachusetts Cases," and between the years 1880 and 1887 he edited volumes 10 to 17 of the "Annual Digest of the United States." He served in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1889 and was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat. The rock-ribbed Democrats from the South and West deny that Mr. Williams is a Democrat, and umorously insist that he has no more claim to the title than has Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Williams is reputed to be quite wealthy. He comes from a fine old family of Massashusetts, some members of which claim a

direct descent from the celebrated Roger Williams, who, in colonial days, suffered persecution because of his religious tenets. Particularly Strong on Legal Points. A glance over the personnel of the various

members of the committee will show that they are particularly strong in law. It is only problematical as to whether the com-mittee will make a unanimous report or whether Mr. Oates and his Democratic whether Mr. Oates and his Democratic colleagues will present one report with Judge Taylor and Case Broderick, bringing in a minority report. There is less likelihood of this occurring with a sub-committee selected from the Judiciary Committee than had the Labor Committee been intrusted with the task of investigating the causes of the Homestead strike and riots. The mem



Who Introduced the Resolution.

bers of the Judiciary Committee have a pers of the Judiciary Committee have a reputation for impartiality, fair-mindedness and legal acumen to maintain, whereas the Labor Committee of either party is fre-quently accused of promulgating a vast amount of demagogism.

The Democratic members of the commit-

The Democratic members of the commit-tee have been preparing themselves for a legal fencing with the Carnegie firm's at-torneys, who are reported to be extremely able and sagacious corporation lawyers.

SLAPPED IN THE FACE.

One of the Advisory Committee Discusse the Necessity for Calling Out the Militia -Evidence That the Workers Want Examined by the Congressional Committee

A member of the Advisory Committee said last night in an interview with THE DISPATCH reporter: "This calling out of the National Guard was a slap in the face to us. We have been quiet and peaceable since Wednesday and hoped that the Governor would not do anything until after the Congressional committee had visited Pittsburg. As it is, the Governor seems to suspect us. He presumably thinks we are liable to break out like a lot of anarchists at any moment. We know, as well as the wisest, that it would be suicidal for us to injure the mills. This, I think, was shown when, still burning with indignant feeling against the monopolists, we repaired the fences which we had been compelled to tear down in order to get at our common enemy-the Pinkertons.

"It is generally supposed by people who are not familiar with the actual facts in the case that we have access to the books of the firm once a month to formulate the scale of wages which is to be used during the ensuing month. This is not the case. The profits of the company are so great that it will not consent to our examining the books. We have to do the next best thing, get the average price as best we can, from the daily papers and the trade journals. One thing that our association has done is to get a daily average. We fought for this for 12 years, and were at last successful. Under the old system the averages were lumped, and we could not tell then if the clerk in figuring up our pay had or had not

"To give you an idea of how we are paid I will give you figures from two of Carnegie's mills. At the Thirty-third street mills in Pittsburg a heater is paid 76 cents a ton, while here they only get 36 cents a ton. Here the rollers get from 20 to 23 cents a ton, while at the Thirty-third street mills they are paid 40 cents a ton. In the Homestead mills, however, the men can earn as much money, owing to the increased output of the plant, but the Homestead men have just that much more work to do to make up

the extra amount of money.
"We expect that the firm will try to pull the wool over their eyes, the Congressional committee, if Mr. Frick submits the books of the firm. They pull down the amount of their alleged net earnings by what they are Every year the firm puts aside a certain percentage of its profits to invest in improvements, and this, which really belongs to the net earnings, is charged to running expenses. Every improvement made, expenses. Every improvement made, whether building a new mill or putting a brick in an old one, is charged to running expenses. Thus, you see, they cut down what they actually make, and could make the uninitiated believe they were at an im mense expense in keeping the works going, when in reality it is just the other way.

TALK ABOUT THE TROOPS.

rominent Citizens Don't Care to Be Quoted -Criticism and Praise for Both Sheriff and Governor-Did Well to Call Out the Whole Guard,

An effort was made yesterday to get the pinions of prominent citizens on the position taken by the Governor in ordering out the entire Guard of the State and the ac tions of Sheriff McCleary and the Governo in the whole proceeding which culminated in the order.

Few men could be found who would venture an opinion for publication. They were willing enough to talk with a promise that their names should not be used. In such cases there was a variety of opinions as to both the Sheriff and the Governor some thought the Sheriff had shirked his duty from he beginning to the time of calling out the troops, condemning him for his alleged connection with the effort to work in the Pinkerton men at Homestead. Others defended the Sheriff. They said he had exercised good judgment in looking beyond the conditions of the moment to the the time when the troops must be called on, thereby saving the lives of many citizens of the county.

Governor was both criticized and praised, but his action in calling out the en ire Guard was generally con Mayor Gourley's statement on this point Mayor Gourley's statement on this point covers the position taken by many. "I am not well enough posted on the subject to criticize either the Sheriff or the Governor if I was so disposed. I can see that they were both in such an embarrassing position that required careful, cool judgment to decide which way to turn, I think the Governor did right in calling another whole Guard when he called any out the whole Guard when he called any, but I don't apprehend that the troops will meet with any opposition from the strikers. It would certainly be suicide for the men to attempt to drive back or dislodge the

STRUCK BY A STRAY BULLET.

A Rumor That Euperintendent Potter, the Homestead Mills, Was Shot,

Since the fatal engagement between the Pinkerton men and the Homestead workers on Wednesday last Superintendent Potter, of the Homestead steel plant, has not been seen. All inquiries failed to explain his absence until last evening, when it was currently reported that Mr. Potter was struck by a stray bullet during the improvised battle and quite seriously injured. It is further stated that he was subsequent-

y removed from Homestead to Braddock and aken in a carriage to the residence of Manager Schwab, of the Edgar Thomson mills. To prove the truth of this statement a visit was made to Mr. Schwab's residence in Braddock last night. The house was brilliantly lighted from top to bottom but rings at the door bell failed to elicit any

DELVING FOR FACTS.

Congressional Investigators Expect to Put in Three Days in Pittsburg.

EVERYBODY IS NOTIFIED,

And Full Information as to the Pinkerton Invasion Is Awaited.

THE CARNEGIES' OPPORTUNITY.

If They Con't Give Up Freely the Word of Workmen is to Be

TAKEN AS A STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Congresional Investigating Committee for Home stead left for Pittaburg at 7:40 o'clock this evening, accompanied by a clerk, a stenographer and a DISPATCH representative. There had been some doubt expressed as to whether Representative William D. Bynum would accompany the party to-night or leave for Pittsburg to-morrow morning. Mr. Bynum informed Chairman Oates this afternoon, however, that he would go tonight. This decision was eminently satisfactory to Colonel Oates, who is anxious to begin the work of investigation immedi-

The committee will meet in the United States Courtroom in Pittsburg to-morro morning at 10 o'clock.

The fact of the Committee leaving this evening was sufficient excuse to stir up an mmense amount of discussion over the great questions that will be considered in



E. B. Taylor, of Ohio.

the investigation. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, the gentleman who introluced the resolution, takes a lively interest in the news from Homestead. He is deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation and of the fact that this committee, appointed almost on the spur of the moment, and as the result of the battle last Wednesday, is entrusted with one of the most serious tasks ever given a Congressional Com-

The Questions to Be Covered. "The resolution introduced by Mr. Watson, of Georgia, and seconded by Mr. Simpson, of Kansas," said Mr. Williams to THE DISPATCH correspondent to-day, "referred merely to the employment of Pinkerton men when the question of inter-State commerce is involved. My resolution was specifically directed to the case at Homestead. It asks for an investigation of the necessity of Pinkerton guards, the legality of their transportation from one State to another, and the causes of the strike-or, more properly speaking, of the physical trouble. resolution was amended, subsequently, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the tariff had any bearing, directly or remotely,

on the riot. - "There is no reason why a resolution as broad in its scope as this one now is there should not be a complete exhibition of all the facts concerning the Carnegie Steel Works, the Amalgamated Association, the Pinkerton guards and the relation tariff legislation has to the wages of working-

The Firm May Not Give Information.

"It has been said that the Carnegie firm, or the members of it in Pittsburg, are not disposed to embrace the opportunity Congress offers for a statement from them. They will, in my opinion, make a serious mistake if they do not explain everything concerning the workings of their metal schedule and the workings of the Amalgamuted Association in its bearing on steel corporate interests. Never before in the history of this country has the workingman been given the opportunity that is now presented to him; never before has no been invited to explain his grievances to a committee from Congress, willing and anxious to learn the truth and desirous of suggesting legislation that will serve to ameliorate his condition.

From all I can learn he appreciates the fact that this opportunity is presented, and I look for most interesting testimony within the next few days regarding the great and admitted struggle waged by capital on one side and labor on the other. If the members of the Carnegie firm do not make frank statements in reference to this question the committee will be compelled to accept the statement of the workingmen, and upon this side alone would a report be based, in case the members of the Carnegie firm were injudicious enough to attempt to withhold any information in its possession. One of the Most Important Questions.

"Personally, I have taken a great inter-est in the matter, for I consider this question one of the most important now before political leaders for consideration. It i paramount to every other question. It is not a question of politics. It is immaterial welfare of this country if one party loses votes and another party gains votes by the developments of this investigation, if some good result is obtained.

"The committee I regard as especially strong. There is not a demagogue on it. Every member is a good lawyer. Take Colonel Oates, for example. He is an able constitutional lawyer, tranquil, far-seeing and impartial. Mr. Bynum, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Boatner and Mr. Broderick are all gentlemen who appreciate what this investigation means to laboring classes throughout this country and to the country itself. There are three Democrats and two Republicans, and no one of a partisan disposition can or will question any finding they may make. Three Days to Spend in Pittsburg.

Chairman Oates said to-day that he had wired to all of the gentlemen in Pittsburg whom he wished to see. The investigation, he said, will be conducted in Pittsburg, and he thinks the taking of testimony will consume three days. He has abandoned the idea that he will be able to make a report before the end of this week, but states one will be forthcoming by the first of next To-day there was circulated through the

House of Representatives a little slip of paper containing the utterance of Major Me-Kinley on September 27, 1890, when he pre-sented the conference report on the McKinley bill. The quotation reads:

The metal schedule, which occupies 25 pages of the bill, has received earnest consideration because of the importance of the

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Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

75-CENT NIGHT ROBES

FOR 35c,

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ALL OUR \$1 ROBES AT 50c.

Fine Muslin with white and colored (guaranteed fast) Trimming.

\$2 AND \$3 NIGHT ROBES AT \$1.

These are the greatest bargains ever offered in Night Shirts. They are made of fine Satine, in white and delicate shades, handsomely silk trimmed cambrics and fine muslins.

Remember the days. Positively there will be no



great industry it represents. Nothing has been done in the metal schedule that can re-sult in loss of business or prestige, and noth-ing that can call for a reduction of wages or a diminution of the number of workingmen employed.

AN ENGLISH VIEW

Of the Great Strike at Homestead by a Frominent Labor Leader - His Sympathies With the Workers, but His Arguments Against Them.

Mr. Arthur Grandhope, a prominent officer in English labor circles, passed through the city on the limited last night en route to Chicago on some personal matter and talked freely upon the condition of affairs at Homestead.

"I have been paying considerable attention to the troubles of my brother workmen in Homestead," said he to a DISPATCH man, "as the matter is of much interest to workmen throughout England, and I shall probably visit the scene before I return to my home in Birmingham, England, with a view of learning personally how things

"The people of the locality where I am from are in hearty accord and sympathy with the locked-out men, as the bond of fellowship extends much further than the average man thinks. Homestead is well known to English steel workers, as it is an undisputed fact that the wages there are far better than anywhere else on earth. I was in New York City when the conflict came between the men and the Pinkertonsand was really sorry to read it. Bloodshed at such a time in-furiates the locked-out men to a dangerous standpoint and is a most unwise thing to do. The grievances of the men at Homestead, while they look great at that place, do not appear so from the outside, where a person may see both sides and from an impartial opinion. To be sure their wages were lowered, but even then the prices were bet-ter than those paid in many other mills and

the men seem to be asking a little in excess of what they should." "Do you think the men will win?" queried THE DISPATCH man. "Conservatively speaking, I do not, al-though I sincerely wish they would, as my sympathies are always with the working-" answered Mr. Grandhope. it looks as though the firm wished to free themselves from united labor and to do this will make any sacrifice. I have met Carnegie, and believe he is a man of great firmness and will undoubtedly stand by his

lecision. I do not know Mr. Frick, but judging from his position and all that has been said about him, I consider him a man of similar nature and think his stand is final. It will be to conduct the Homestead mills at any price. The Homestead mills are too well known s well paid to make the thought plausible that the works cannot be supplied with men. The average workman, be he Ameri-can, English or of any other nationality, is constantly seeking to better himself in any honorable way and will go where he can do so. From that standpoint I am compelled to view the situation and believe that I am

FOREIGNERS LEAVE TOWN.

They Are Said to Have a Dread of Meeting the Uniformed Soldiers.

There was a rumor in circulation last night at Homestead that the Hungarians and Slavs were rapidly pulling out of Homestead. It is said that a majority of them have a wholesome dread of soldiery, which was evidenced during the troubles in the coke regions a little over a year ago.
Inquiry showed that a number of the foreigners were missing, but it was impossible to determine last night whether it was the beginning of a general exodus. Some of them were found at Homestead who believed they might be shot down indiscrimi-nately, should the officers be so disposed, and it is surmised that the camp of the militiamen will be given a wide berth by them.

\$5,000 From Chicago Ironworkers CHICAGO, July 11.-The iron and steel workers at the South Chicago Steel Works have forwarded a check for \$5,000 to the strikers at the Homestead mills. "This is the first money which has been sent from Chicago to aid the strikers," said one of the workmen, "but there will be more to follow in a day or two." The resolutions denounce the Pinkertons as "Hessians," and Carnegie and Frick as murderers.

A Finkerton Goes Mad and Died. CHICAGO, July 11 .- James O'Day, better known as Jimmy O'Day, it another victim of the Homestead battle. His death occurred at Chesterton, Ind., about 40 miles from this city, yesterday. The injuries O'Day received so affected his brain that while the train was approaching Chesterton he jumped from the car and suffered a tracture of the skull, which produced death.

Lauisville Labor Sends Ald.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 11.-The Louisville Trades and Labor Assembly at its meeting to-day voted to support by contributions of money the workingmen out at Homestead. Besolutions denouncing "Carnegie and his \$1,000,000 gift of a library to Pittsburg" were passed. SYMPATHY FOR HOMESTEAD

Expressed in Telegrams Representing Thousands of Wags-Workers-President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, Is With the Amalgamated Asso-

Up to a late hour last night the following etters and telegrams addressed to President William Weihe was received at the Amalgamated Association headquarters in this city:

New York, July 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR—I have carefully watched the members of the Amaigamated Association at Homestead to resist the wholesale reduction in wages and their manly defense of their homes, their families and their lives. You may have seen the views I expressed upon the situation published in the newspapers. I am anxious to do whatever lies in my power that will be to the advantage of the association in this contest and will pledge myself to render all the financial aid

ecceary. SAMUEL O. GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor. PRILADELPHIA, July 9, 1892. Eight thousand men in mass meeting her Eight thousand men in mass meeting here last night send their greetings to the Amal-gamated members at Homestead. P. J. McGuirr, Sec.

Another telegram from the same source The United Brotherhood of Carpenters are with the Amalgamated Association in its present struggle against Carnegie and the iron kings. You can call on us for money if

BUTTE CITY, July 9, 1892.
The Workingmen's Union of Butte, Mont, sends greetings, sympathy and aid, if necessary, to the Homestead workers. No Pinker-

ons need apply. J. Knowl.row. President. BUTTE CITY, July 9, 1892. Silver Bow Trades and Labor Association

Silver Bow Trades and Labor Association, y resolution, tendered sympathy and aid the Homestead workmen. Send greetings. W. E. DEENEY, President. Aknon, O., July 9, 1892. Pressmen's Union extend sympathy to yo

Pressmen's Union extend sympathy to you n your struggle against oppression and hold hemselves in readiness to render financial aid at the first call for assistance EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. DETROIT, July 9, 1892.

If I can be any assistance to you financially in Pittsburg or otherwise I am at your command.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 9, 1892.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Trades Council, of Memphis, Tenn., send greeting to the iron workers of Pennsylvania in so successfully resisting the band of Pinkerton cut-throats, and commend you to the merciful protection of Tariff Bill Mo-Kinley, as exemplified by Carnegie.

W. E. Wilkes, President.

Secretary Chris Evans, of the American Secretary Chris Evans, of the American Federation of Labor, arrived from New York last evening. He at once reported to the Amalgamated Association's headquarters. When asked the object of his visit he said: "I came to Pittsburg in order to make a thorough acquantance of the present trouble at Homestead. I will report to the Federation that the facts have not been exaggerated. Our association will be will-ing to render the locked-out workmen all

the assistance in our power." DENY LOVEJOY'S STATEMENT.

Mechanical Department Men Say They Won't Go Back to Work,

In contradiction of the statement made by Secretary Lovejoy that two-thirds of their Homestead employes were anxious to return to work the 700 men in the mechanical department of the mill met yesterday afternoon and reaffirmed their intention to stay out until the strike should be declared off. These men do not belong to the Amalgamated Association, but are in hearty sympathy with it. They branded the statements as false, that an appreciable percentage of the men will return to work. It is expected, by the leaders, that a few of the unskilled men may go into the mill in the hones of obtaining, in the future, better positions than they have held in the past, but they will not be more than enough of them to run a few grindstones, and the capabili-ties of those who are looked upon as willing to go back are commensurate with such task.

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